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3 PFB

Date: 12 September 1958

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EYES ONLY SECRETARY FROM BRUCE

PARIS EYES ONLY AMBASSADOR HOUGHTON

NOFORN

I went yesterday, at his instigation, to see Marcel Boussac, expecting to talk about shooting and racehorses. To my surprise, I found he had returned a week ago from Moscow where he had been invited by Khrushchev. In conversation with me, he made slight reference to birds and horses, except to say he had resumed complete control over his once famous stable, which has latterly suffered, as bettors well know, from his neglect.

A word about Boussac. In his intimate personal relationships he is considerate, generous and kind, a stout friend, and a fine sportsman. His judgment on public affairs has always seemed to me deplorable, his outlook narrow, his views bigoted, and his civic sense dormant. He was a determined and effective opponent of all forms of European integration. His self-assurance is pronounced, his egotism great, though not crudely apparent. He has a quietly dominating personality, and considerable influence over many Deputies. Reputed to be the richest industrialist in France, he has managed his own vast textile business very successfully, and when he entered the more frivolous world of fashion through ownership of the Christian Dior firm, his talent for organization was again demonstrated. His memory is phenomenal, his clarity of expression

356

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Classification

Charge: Control: 356

Date:

and as an accurate reporter of things seen and heard, he has few superiors. I believe him to be entirely devoted to Western interests.

Boussac seemed frankly bewildered at having been singled out by Khrushchev for such special treatment as will be described, especially since no economic matters were mentioned between them.

The circumstances leading up to his meeting with Khrushchev are unusual enough, I think, to warrant narration since they may, to those skilled in interpreting character, shed some light on K's motivations.

I told Boussac it would embarrass me to report to the Department what he had said, and suggested for whatever interest it might possess for the American Government, the account be transmitted following an inquiry addressed by the Department or the Embassy in Paris to the Quai d'Orsay. He responded by saying that only Debré had been kept informed of his conversations. He had not seen Couve, though he ~~xxx~~ would probably do so, nor had he given any public or private interviews about his activities. With the exception of Debré, Georges Bidault, Guy Mollet and five personal friends, the story of what he evidently considers an adventure of importance is unknown. As a private French citizen, he saw no reason why he should not transmit through me, as an old friend, an account of his talks, providing it were understood it would be only for the personal attention of the Secretary, to be passed on, if deemed advisable, to the President in advance of the Khrushchev visit.

Accordingly, after having spoken of this to Ambassador Houghton

356

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TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the United States of America

OUTGOING

Charge: SECRET Classification Control: 356

Date:

and with his ready consent, I am sending the following lengthy account to you, with only one request. I hope it will receive the most limited distribution, and will not be disseminated to Principal Officers or otherwise. My reason is somewhat personal; Boussac expects me to regard this as highly confidential, and the French Govt, particularly the Quai d'Orsay, might not be pleased over his talking so freely with a foreign individual.

The chronology and manner of Boussac's trek to Moscow may not be without interest. He had not met the Soviet Ambassador, Vinogradov, until last spring, in the course of an official reception. Vinogradov made a play for Boussac and asked for a private conversation. When this occurred, 15 days before the opening of the Geneva Conference, SovAmb displayed disquiet over bad relationship between Western Allies and USSR. Boussac responded by observing he thought danger of war greater than at any time since conclusion last conflict.

SovAmb asked what might be done to lessen tensions. Boussac answered, "What does USSR really wish? West does not know." SovAmb observed, "We only want peace and security."

Boussac, believing it useful to probe, proceeded to set forth a general plan, which he has told Vinogradov was of an imaginative character. "I want to examine," he stated, "your desire for security, first as it regards the United States, and second, the rest of the world. The citizens of the United States, sprung mostly from European stock, are pacific, but they will fight over any encroachment on their own liberties or those of others whom they are pledged to protect. You must reach agreements with U. S. Govt that

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-5-

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will be respected by you. As you have created no atmosphere of trust, there must be sanctions to enforce any such agreements. In the past there has never been a 'gendarme', nor does it now appear that an international force can guarantee the observance of treaties. However, there is now a new sort of gendarme, the atomic bomb. You ought to be able to suggest a way to use it for the guarantee of understandings and thereby to evidence your intention to arrive at a tolerable condition of peace and security.

"As to point 2. An agreement covering only Europe would not be sufficient. The world has been disturbed and uneasy for 14 years. Ideological warfare has involved lesser nations everywhere, and caused intervention by the greater ones. Certainly the strict execution of agreements is necessary if the standard of living is to be raised. Sometimes, the issues involved center on petroleum, tomorrow other raw materials will be involved. As long as this is true, war may be provoked. It is indispensable for the USSR to agree on principles covering such contingencies in order to avoid the precipitation of conflicts. These conflicts cannot be avoided if you Russians do not accept the doctrine enunciated by Dulles in September 1956 regarding the peaceful solution of difficulties."

To Boussac's surprise, SovAmb replied he thought his Govt would be interested in this thesis and might give it support. But he posed other queries, notably inquiring whether Boussac had views on Germany. Boussac answered, "I cannot comment, since we do not know what you

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176

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Control: 356

Date:

want." For a long time, Boussac added, reunification has upset relations between East and West. Some day the USSR will not be able to stop reunification, so what does it propose to do now?

SovAmb commented that USSR would oppose German reunification until application of economic and other socialist doctrines in East Germany proved Soviets could manage their affairs as well as capitalist countries, and thereafter free elections might be possible.

Boussac inquired whether a delay of five years would be sufficient for the purpose. SovAmb replied time limit too restricted, perhaps ten years would be practicable.

Boussac answered, "Then why do you not propose ten years?"

A few days later, SovAmb told Boussac he had communicated substance their interview to Kremlin, which had displayed great interest in colloquy. Would Boussac accept an invitation to see Khrushchev in Moscow?

Boussac replied in view imminence Geneva Conference he would not commit himself. Moreover, he would not in any event go unless informed in advance of Khrushchev's acceptance of general lines his suggestions. In contrary case, he saw no interest in proposed meeting.

Three days before Geneva opening, SovAmb informed Boussac that it was in accord with his reasoning, shared the views expressed by him, and awaited his visit. Boussac responded that pending end of Geneva Conference, journey would be inopportune, and he would be ready to reconsider possibility thereafter.

Few days after Geneva conclusion, SovAmb, whom he had not meanwhile heard from, said he was going on leave but first wa

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Date:

Boussac. Did so, and renewed K invitation, offering transportation and official sponsorship by SovGovt, leaving it to Boussac to name whatever date he wished.

Boussac refused official transportation and sponsorship, but having otherwise accepted, arrived Moscow Tuesday evening, Sept 1, and left Friday morning, Sept 4.

He saw Khrushchev for two and three-quarter hours with a Soviet interpreter and Zuchov present.

Essentials of conversation were:

1. Boussac said it would be useless restate his views expressed to Vinogradov. K answered he was fully informed on them, shared them and for this reason had invited Boussac's visit.

Boussac then embarked on exposition three possible solutions present tensions.

1. Maintenance of status quo. He had already pointed out existing dangers. Since two weeks K had commenced a new approach to judge by recent notes to Western Chiefs of State. Therefore, Boussac assumed K wanted something better than present standstill.

2. Senator Fulbright had suggested series of Summit Conferences, in which participants might successively seek to solve problems by considering them one after the other, with the hope of arriving, after long delays, at satisfactory settlement. Boussac thought this approach might be preferred by K, since it was typically Russian, but stated he was opposed to it, because such dilatory proceedings would destroy whatever present

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- 8 -

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Date:

credit K might have in the U. S., which was fragile at best, since distrust of USSR had been prevalent since 1945. Therefore, Boussac thought if this method were followed, K would exhaust his slender credit in the US, and again unsatisfactory and dangerous conditions would prevail.

3. If USSR would define specifically its major policies and agree that conflicts must be settled by rules laid down by Dulles in September 1956, the perspective of disagreements everywhere would be profoundly modified.

K asked to what document Boussac referred as representing Dulles' views, since he had never seen it. Boussac gave him copy, stating it had appeared in a US official publication, and summarized it for him, urging him to read it attentively later. To what Boussac called his stupefaction, after having heard the generalized explanation, K said he agreed with these principles. (Note: I have not been able to identify document referred to by Boussac, unless he meant statement by Secretary Dulles at second Suez Conference on Sept 19, 1956 - see Dept's publication "The Suez Canal Problem", page 356 and following.)

Next K stated that what Boussac had told SovAmb in Paris was in consonance with his personal views, and he would hold them closely in mind during his conversations with President Eisenhower. However, there was one matter in grave dispute. He could not accept fixing a date on which two Germanies would, as result of evolution of their respective economies, be in a position to submit matter of reunification to free elections.

K talked about Nixon visit and considered Nixon's views on Germany

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unacceptable. K maintained situation in Germany must not be allowed to perpetuate itself; it is abnormal and must be terminated. Developments in East Germany had not reached point where free elections could be permitted. K did not understand refusal of Allies to arrive at definite settlement which would legally acknowledge separation of the two states. If Allies refused this, K would make peace treaty with East Germany, and Western occupation privileges would disappear.

(Boussac had commenced meeting with expectation that German question would be considered secondary one by K once he had accepted theory of new relationship with US and Allies. Boussac could find no satisfactory answer in his own mind to primary importance attached by K to this problem as conversation developed.)

Boussac replied to K stating solution German question did not appear to him so pressing as K had indicated since, if a new relationship were established between USSR and West, over period of time German affair would become less contentious and could finally be satisfactorily disposed of.

Personal conclusions of Boussac were:

1. K does not want war.

2. Internal evolution USSR consequent upon education of young creates for him absolute necessity and obligation to increase standard of living whole population. K is from working classes, and fully conscious aspirations his countrymen.

3. As a Russian he desires such evolution be profitable, and would like settlement of German question only on basis profitable to USSR.

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Control: 356

Date:

4. To realize ambition increase standard of living, he needs era of peace and security.

5. But if he gives impulse to inaugurating such era without having transformed situation in Germany which is essentially provisional into a legal situation, he might fear future dangerous pressures by Germans and Allies to bring about reunification.

Bousdac remains mystified over real reasons he was invited to Moscow.

Comment. If any of above seems of interest, would greatly appreciate it, if Secretary thought appropriate he authorize me convey orally to Bousdac thanks President and himself for making report. This would be gratifying to him, I feel sure, but would not encourage him into making another Moscow visit.

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AUTH: David Bruce

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Sunday, September 13, 1959

At the office this morning. Spent the rest of the day helping E label our things for packing. The shippers are to report to the house on Tuesday. It will be a big undertaking since the garage is stuffed with furniture and there is a considerable quantity of it in the house, where all the prints, pictures and many other things belong to us, for the most part sent up from Versailles.

I read this morning a memorandum prepared last spring by Jean Monnet and left with Douglas Dillon. Monnet had previously talked about it, but I had never seen the full text. It is as follows:

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"CONFIDENTIAL June 25, 1959

A NEW ERA OF ATLANTIC RELATIONS

The time has come for a comprehensive reexamination of the arrangements for economic cooperation among the major western industrial powers on both sides of the Atlantic.

These arrangements were established in the immediate post-war years primarily to assist in the recovery and rehabilitation of Western Europe. The specifically European problems they were designed to meet have been resolved. The Western European nations have achieved a complete economic re-building. They have ceased to need economic aid from the United States. No longer dependents, they are ready for the full responsibilities of partnership. Economically healthy and expansive, they are efficient producers, effective competitors in world trade and growing consumers of the products of others.

New problems common both to Europe and America must now be faced. The creation of the European Economic Community is producing a great transformation - both economic and political. Six leading European industrial powers are bringing into being a vast common market. As a consequence, they are on the way to establish new political arrangements under which policies as well as resources will be merged.

In more senses than one the creation of the Common Market means the emergence of a "Second America in the West". No single member nation alone can command a market of more than fifty million people. The Common Market is creating an economic unit of 170 million consumers, as many as there are in the United States.

The Common Market is the world's biggest trader. It is the world's largest importer. Its economy has expanded faster in the

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last decade than that of any other area in the Free World. Between 1949 and 1958 industrial production in the Community countries increased 97%, in America it grew 39%, and in Britain only 29%.

The creation of the Common Market has already had substantial repercussions in non-member countries. These repercussions are likely to increase rather than diminish.

In America businessmen are showing intense interest in establishing sources of production in a market of a size comparable to their own.

The reaction in European countries outside the Common Market has been quite different. Recognizing that the advent of the Common Market could not be ignored, those countries proposed a Free Trade Area. During the past year and a half this proposal was discussed with the Common Market countries. However, the negotiations failed, primarily because the Common Market and the Free Trade Area are fundamentally different concepts.

The Common Market is more than a device for eliminating tariffs. It is an agreement of six member nations to accept a common discipline, common procedures and a common political objective. The members have undertaken to eliminate all internal barriers to the free movement, not only of goods but of capital, services and labor. They have established common investment funds and a common social fund to relieve the hardships to workers that may result from shifting patterns of trade. They have established arrangements for the permanent linkage to the Common Market of the overseas territories that have special ties with the member countries, unless those territories decide otherwise.

Most important, the members of the Common Market have committed themselves to develop and apply common policies covering a wide spectrum of governmental decision - a common fiscal policy towards cartels and monopolies, toward fringe benefits and wage

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standards, etc. They have agreed to develop a common policy regarding quantitative restrictions and finally to adopt and maintain a common policy regarding quantitative restrictions and finally to adopt and maintain a common external tariff.

The Common Market has held itself ready to make arrangements with other areas, but not at the cost of destroying the principles of the European Community.

In summary, the Common Market Treaty provides for more than a pooling of resources; it provides for a pooling of policies for the six nations acting as a unit, and it establishes institutions to make possible the development and execution of those policies.

The Free Trade Area proposal, on the other hand, contemplates a purely commercial arrangement. Except for the elimination of internal tariffs the member nations would be bound to no discipline, no procedure, no common policies. Barren of any commitments to united action, the Free Trade Area would be merely a preferential zone. The members would favor one another but discriminate against the rest of the world.

The Common Market can fulfill its obligations as a highly industrialized and relatively rich area of the world by contributing to a solution of the problems with which the world is faced. No such contribution would be possible for the Free Trade Area. Lacking a common discipline and common institutions such as those of the Common Market, it would have no capacity for common action.

Following the failure of negotiations for the Free Trade Area, some of the nations outside the Community are discussing the possibility of forming a preferential zone. While the precise text of the project developed at the Stockholm meeting is not yet available, it would be presumably a defensive arrangement with only a token commitment to European economic unity. The establishment of such a zone would threaten to complicate, rather than solve, the problems of cooperation.

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Freer Trade Must Include the Dollar Area

As the Commission of the Common Market noted in its "First Memorandum on the Relations Between the Common Market and Other Countries", the Common Market is as important to the United States and Canada as it is to the OEEC countries themselves. In fact, in 1957 the Common Market imported more from North America than from the non-Common Market countries of the OEEC

Imports of the European Community Countries
1957 (1)
(In millions of $)

From the Free Trade Area countries		From North America	
United Kingdom	$ 1 323	USA	$ 3 815
Others	2 750	Canada	407
	$ 4 073		$ 4 227

In view of the strong economic links of the Common Market with North America, it would be a major mistake, even were it feasiable, for the members of the OEEC to create a European preferential area from which the United States and Canada wereexcluded.

While supporting the Common Market primarily because it is a step toward European political unification, the United States had demonstrated its interest in having as free access as possible to that market. It has already shown its concern for extending the liberalization measures of the Common Market generally throughout the Free World. With the Dillon proposal it has urged that by 1962 world-wide tariff cuts as large as 20% be negotiated in GATT.

The American proposal for reducing tariffs has been accompanied by a renewed attack on quantitative restrictions. Convertibility has eliminated the main justification of quotas, and the United States has quite properly insisted that European countries extend to

(1) Source OEEC

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America the same liberalization measures that they accord to each other.

These American actions and attitudes are useful but they do not go far enough. With Europe again economically healthy, the time has come for a new Atlantic initiative, founded on the frank recognition that the trading problems of Europe and North America are common problems and must be treated as such.

Up until 1958 no adequate initiative could be taken by Europe because of French financial instability. The achievement of economic and financial stability in France, together with steps recently taken increasing the liberalizations of trade both for the OEEC countries and for the dollar area provides a basis for further constructive action.

The Industrialized Countries of the West Face Common Problems

A fresh initiative is made more urgent by the mounting pressure of responsibilities confronting the industrialized areas of the West.

One responsibility is to improve the lot of the peoples in the less developed regions who have not hitherto shared in the world's progress. If we are to achieve a lasting peace those peoples must be able to look forward to an improvement in their standards of living. The industrial areas of the West have an obligation, both to their own citizens and to humanity, to assist less favored nations by supplying both technical and financial aid.

Up to now the United States has provided the bulk of this aid, although French assistance to Africa has been of dimensions even larger in relation to gross national product than the US's.

But this task is not one for America or France or any one country. It should be undertaken in partnership by the industrialized free nations of the West.

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Even this is only part of the problem. Technical and economic aid by itself is not enough so long as the raw materials, which are the sources of survival of the less developed countries, are subject to unpredictable price fluctuations. Too often the fruits of economic assistance are lost by disturbances on world commodity markets. An effective partnership of Western European nations should not only mobilize its resources to provide financial and technical assistance to the less advance peoples but should concert its efforts to maintain a stable income from exports; this would involve both folumes and prices of export and might well recognize the need for some governmental balancing mechanism.

The industrialized areas of the West also face another problem which should be solved by common policies and common actions. It is the need to deal with the competition of countries with wage costs far below Western standards. Today this problem stems primarily from Japan; tomorrow Communist China may offer an additional source of trouble.

A New Institutional Approach is Necessary

These multiple challenges to our free society make it necessary to find new approaches. Our industrial areas on both sides of the Atlantic now face an imperative. They must concert policies with the objective, not of exploiting or retarding the advance of less favored area, but of assisting the process of raising the standards of living throughout the world.

For this purpose a mechanism should be established whereby there can be developed:

- common financial policies designed to maintain balanced expansion;
- common policies toward the underdeveloped areas;
- common policies toward the stabilization of export increase from underdeveloped areas;

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- common policies toward the competition of low wage-economies.

Obviously this implies agreement on a common commercial policy. While GATT can continue to be extremely useful especially on tariff issues it would not be sufficient to handle all the problems involved.

Existing Institutions in Their Present Form are Inadequate for the Task

The economic institutions of the United Nations cannot serve the purpose. They involve too many members and the participation of Iron Curtain countries would defeat the objective.

NATO also is an inappropriate mechanism. It is primarily an alliance for defense against hot war. Moreover, its membership does not include Switzerland or Sweden, which are important industrialized areas of the West.

If possible, the establishment of new institutions should be avoided; but in any case, the whole subject of the form that permanent consultation should take, including the U. S. A. - U. K. - Common Market and in conditions to be determined, a representation of the small nations and of the under-developed countries, should be examined soon by the major interests in the light of the present memorandum.

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Monday, September 14, 1959

I went to Heidelberg this morning with Don Junior, Col. Simenson, Lt. Col. Banks and Major Burrell, after putting in a couple of hours at the office.

The Commanders' meeting was set for three o'clock, and I made my usual speech on current political affairs in Germany. At 7:30 I attended a dinner given by General Eddleman in honor of General William Palmer who is on the eve of retirement. Al Gruenther and other friends were there. Several of us were called upon to comment about Palmer's return to private life. I said I had been brought up in a horse-racing community where the word "retirement" referred almost exclusively to a stallion being retired to stud duties. This caused a good many jibes at Willie Palmer.

Hamlett and I had a talk about the Berlin situation, and I later had occasion to discuss one feature of it with Clyde Eddleman. For many years, the line of authority there, as between State and Defense, has been unclear. Hamlett, as my Deputy, wears two hats. Theoretically, he could take over the political as well as the military functions, but actually has been entirely cooperative about coordinating all activities and allowing our political and economic people complete latitude in reporting. General Norstad seems to want a directive issued to define this relationship. I am opposed to doing so, certainly

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as long as Ham, who has a talent for keeping everything orderly and for smoothing over difficulties, remains there. Since State and Defense have never been able to reach agreement in this respect, I do not wish to act like Solomon toward the end of my tour of duty here.

Before I left this morning, Henry C. Wallich, a member of the President's Council on Economic Affairs, came to see me. He is especially interested in exports of German capital and German participation in assistance to underdeveloped countries.

The campaigning for the British election set for October 8 seems already to be swinging along. I saw a Labor Party slogan today referring to "Macblunder Abroad" and "Macwonder at Home".

The Soviets hit the moon with a rocket last night or this morning and the papers are filled with interesting scientific data.

The only other [redacted] news I picked up was in a letter from Tiffany's of New York, extolling their silver gilt. It contained the useful information that the best way to polish vermeil is with champagne.

A letter from Chancellor Adenauer to President Eisenhower was given us on September 11 for delivery. It was couched in the following lyrical terms: (See pages 191-193.)

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Date: SEP. 11, 1959

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Following text letter from Chancellor Adenauer to President Eisenhower handed us at 9:45 am today.

"Dear Friend:

"Now that you have returned to the United States, and as I hope have recovered from the physical and mental exertions of your journey, I feel a deep urge to thank you.

"From the human and statesmanly point of view, this journey was, I believe, the wisest and best thing that you, as the leader of the greatest NATO power and as leader of all those who regard freedom as the basis of all human happiness and of all human progress, could do. Your journey was from every point of view a complete success.

"I was personally especially happy because of the tribute which the German people paid you, quite spontaneously, from their innermost feelings and out of deep conviction. I do not believe that ever before has a defeated and exhausted

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nation, fourteen years after the conclusion of such a war, expressed such feelings of gratitude, esteem and respect to the former commander of the victorious opponent. Your entry into Bonn, the joyous faces and eyes of the hundreds of thousands who greeted you gave me a pleasure that I cannot express in words. It was the confirmation of my belief in the American people and their leaders. It confirmed my belief in the good qualities of the German people, whose suppression during the National Socialist period brought me such sorrow.

"Our exchange of views, dear friend, had such a clarity, such a complete harmony in the judgment of the questions which concern us, that I look forward with reassurance and calmly to the further development of East-West questions.

"Your visit to Germany and Europe has also given a new impulse to the political integration of Europe for which I have striven for many years.

"Please let me thank you also for the sensitive feelings expressed in your letter to General Heusinger.

317

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"With warmest personal greetings, I am as always, Yours, K. Adenauer".

Chancellor agreeable release text, get here for 6 p.m. Bonn time today Friday.

TIMBERLAKE

William R. Tyler

Cleared:
USIA/OD - MENordness

AUTH: POL: William R. Tyler

POL:PRSweet:rh 3270 9/11/59

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We left Heidelberg at 10:32 p.m. and arrived in Mehlem at 1:41 a.m.

When the Chancellors stayed with us a short time ago, John told me the most extraordinary story about a wedding present. It seems an American named Chancellor, but not even a remote relation, [redacted] read an announcement of his engagement in a British newspaper [redacted] had invited John and his wife to come to Cuernavaca in Mexico where the American Chancellors had a house, as his guest on their honeymoon. He paid all of the expenses of their passages and those incurred in Mexico. They thought this a trifle odd, but took advantage of it.

Tuesday, September 15, 1959

Khrushchev arrived in Washington today, complete with family. We have had only sketchy reports but understand he was greeted with requisite ceremony at the airport, but there was no cheering, clapping or waving offered him on his drive to Blair House through the streets crowded with people curious to see him.

I passed most of today in attending ceremonies honoring President Luebke, who actually assumed office somewhat earlier. This is also the anniversary of Adenauer's tenth year as Chancellor and marks the retirement of Heuss after ten years as President. There was a large assemblage in the Bundeshaus at the exercises commencing at

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11 this morning. Dr. Gerstenmaier, President of the Bundestag, opened the proceedings with a o hour speech in the course of which he covered the waterfront. Luebke contributed a conservative 15-minute effort. Kaisen, President of the Bundesrat, followed him, and Dr. Heuss was the last orator. He mixed jokes with serious comments and was heartily applauded when he concluded.

I lunched with Sydney Gruson of the New York Times at the Embassy Club.

After [redacted] office work, E and I went to the reception given in honor of the President and ex-President at Schloss Brühl. It has now been completely restored, and the interior is gloriously baroque. There were tremendous striped awnings over the terrace, a vigorous band, and thousands of bottles of champagne must have been consumed by the many guests. It was the largest reception I have attended here. The gardens were beautiful with all the fountains playing.

This is the 170th anniversary of the founding of the Department of State, the first executive department to be created under our Constitution. When Thomas Jefferson became the first Secretary of State, his entire staff consisted of five clerks, and the Foreign Service was virtually non-existent. Only four foreign governments - Great Britain, France, The Netherlands and Spain - were represented in the United States. Today the Department maintains relations with 84

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foreign governments and the United Nations. It has a staff of almost 7,000 employees at home and about 15,500 overseas.

Chancellor Adenauer returned from Cadenabbia a couple of days ago. He [redacted] injured his knee last week in stumbling over a rabbit hole and told his party colleagues, "Gentlemen, so you know right away, I did not fall on my head but on my knee. Note it well." Under his leadership, West Germany has established diplomatic relations with 59 nations and now has an army of over 200,000 men, to say nothing about its enormous commercial and financial prosperity. Even since I came here about 2 1/2 years ago, the increase in industrial output has been tremendous. Had I not occupied an official position, I should certainly have invested in some of the German stocks, such as Daimler-Benz. This has increased over 300% in value within the last 12 months and the company is still unable to fill its orders for Mercedes cars.

Adenauer still seems to be keeping up his vendetta against the British and has once more denounced what he believes to be Macmillan's intention of establishing a special security zone in Europe. This will again start the British press up against him, and I think it is injudicious of him to continue along this tack.

The weather continues hot and delicious here. When I was in France, I was told this had been their warmest summer for forty years. Both there and here expectations for a harvest of wonderful

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wines are high.

Wednesday, September 16, 1959

The packers are still industriously hammering away and will not finish their work until next week.

Harry Schwartz and I lunched at the Embassy Club. On the domestic political scene, things are [redacted] quiet, with the attention of most of us riveted on de Gaulle's speech. It is to be delivered tonight.

Betsy and Bill Tyler, as well as Eve Tyler, came to dinner with us, threading their way with difficulty through packing cases and heaps of excelsior. I have been [redacted] astonished to see the Germans smoking cigarettes while bending over barrels filled with excelsior.

The fate of Mosie, the largest of our springers, is still hanging in the balance. For the second time, he has bitten a stranger. This one entered the garden in an irregular fashion but not bent on doing anything nefarious. Mosie, the most easily terrified of all our dogs, nipped him slightly in the leg. We are disposed to give him away if we could find a place where he would be the only canine. I think, in spite of his timorousness, he acquires, when in company, a sort of pack psychology. He is large and frightening looking but runs like a rabbit if anyone faces up to him.

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I sat next to the engaging Professor Schmidt-Hidding of Bonn University. There are about 250 of these Fulbright scholars assigned to Germany for a 10-month period. They came over together on a ship and will now distribute themselves amongst the universities to which they are assigned. Concurrently, about 250 Germans will proceed to the United States for instruction there. This is a splendid undertaking. It has been going on in Germany for six years and good results from it are already manifest. I harangued the assembly.

Saturday, September 19, 1959

We left Bremen about 2:30 a.m. and arrived back in Bad Godesberg in time for breakfast. I had a lot to do at the office, but more at home where the packing is still in process.

It has been difficult as yet to assess the effect of de Gaulle's pronouncement of September 16 on the future of Algeria. It seemed to me a courageous statement and probably went as far as would be politically possible under present circumstances. To date, there has been no clear reaction from Tunisians and Moroccans. Many on the extreme right in France, as well as settlers and some army officers in Algeria, are angry at the offer of "secession". It is quite possible this bold stroke of the General's will enable the defeat of resolutions hostile to France being passed by the General Assembly and will afford an opportunity for real negotiations at last to take place on this

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critical, dangerous and disturbing problem.

Meanwhile, Khrushchev is continuing his airy saunter on the Eastern Seaboard. His address to the UN Assembly proposing the abolition of all armed forces except police contingents, was coupled of course with a demand for us to give up our foreign bases and withdraw our troops from Europe. I would guess, if it comes to negotiations, we will find he will want to put the cart before the horse. I have not yet read the text of his speech.

Sunday, September 20, 1959

Another wonderful day. This has been standard operating procedure with the climate here for such a length of time people are comparing Bad Godesberg with Palm Beach. However, it has become a little too cool for my taste in swimming, although the hearty Tutons who have the big pool next door are still reveling in the water. Each day numbers of scullers chase up and down the Rhine.

The Pleasants, Thatchers, Schwartzes and Clare Timberlake came for farewell drinks before lunch. Julie had a baby last night - a girl - and everything passed off well, according to the father. At 5:45 E, David and I with two dogs - Mosie and Pogo - started off by motor to Duesseldorf. Ruth took Sasha and Nicky and the other two dogs - Mintie and Milou - by train to Frankfurt.

I hope the second portion of the party fared better than the first.

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The autobahn from Cologne on was closed for the afternoon, and we made our way through dense traffic by side roads to Duesseldorf airport in three hours. The dogs were desperately ill. Two of E's bags were not in the car. David believed we would never arrive and, all in all, it was quite a trek. Nevertheless, everyone was in a good humor until Pogo and Mosie were put into their huge wooden crates and towed away to the plane. They were [redacted] angry and probably frightened.

I came back in an hour and a half. Traffic seemed to be running almost entirely in the contrary direction, and for some miles there was an absolute block on the other side of the road.

Monday, September 21, 1959

Mr. and Mrs. Andor Foldes came to see me this morning. He is doing well as a composer and musician. He has just been commissioned to record all of Beethoven's works. This will take him six or seven years.

The new Ambassador of Lebanon, Elias Rababy, visited me. He was a journalist by profession. His first diplomatic post was in the Argentine, and he has been here only a few weeks. He says everything is calm in his country, and expressed himself as being enthusiastically pro-American.

I lunched with Bill Stearman at a nearby pub.

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This afternoon Harold Miner, President of CARE, came to see me, as later on did Mr. Schmick, Executive Vice President of the Baltimore Sun, and Bynum Shaw.

I attended the Ghana National Day reception at the Redoute.

We received a couple of days ago two letters from the Chancellor for transmission to President Eisenhower and Secretary H ter (see pages 204-206).

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TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the United States of America

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CA/MUNICH
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Charge: POL — OFFICIAL USE ONLY / Classification — Control: 533

Date: SEPT 19 1959

SENT TO: SecState WASHINGTON PRIORITY 579

19 SEP 59

Embassy this morning received two letters from Chancellor Adenauer which in translation read as follows:

1. To the President

QUOTE Dear Friend: Bonn, September 18, 1959

I am deeply touched by the congratulations you sent me, also on behalf of the American people, on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of my taking office, and by the complimentary words which you addressed to me.

The fact that out of the chaos of the last war the Federal Republic evolved into a healthy and vigorous nation is due to a considerable degree to the generous help given by the American people in the first years after the war. The brotherly hand extended to the vanquished nation has made possible the regeneration of the Federal Republic as a democratic and free State in the community of free nations. I remember on this day with special gratitude the human greatness of the American people and its leaders in the decisive post-war years and the feelings of brotherhood and friendship shown to the German people.

Your visit in Bonn was further proof of the growing friendship between our two nations. During the coming years in my office it will

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be a matter close to my heart to further strengthen and deepen the friendship which links us with your people and with the other nations in the community of free nations. May success crown our joint efforts for closer integration of Europe and an even more active cooperation among the free nations within the Atlantic community which you have served so eminently by your journey.

With best wishes for the forthcoming discussions and with the assurance of my constant respect and friendship. As ever,

Yours,

(sgd) Adenauer END OF QUOTE

2. To the Secretary

QUOTE Dear Mr. Herter: Bonn, September 18, 1959

I wish to thank you very much for the congratulations you sent me on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of my taking office. The successes which the Federal Government under my direction was able to achieve in the reconstruction of our country were made possible to a large degree by the help given us by our former adversaries in the war and present Allies - in particular the USA.

On this day I remember with special gratitude my friend, the late John Foster Dulles, whose efforts towards formulating our common policy

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and making the community of free nations unified and inseparable will not be forgotten. You may rest assured that I shall always be at your side in your efforts for the accomplishment of our common goals.

With best personal regards, I am,

Sincerely,

(sgd) Adenauer END OF QUOTE.

Unless Department objects Fed Government proposes release German text letters 12 o'clock noon Sunday, September 20.

BRUCE

William R. Tyler

AUTH:POL - William R. Tyler

RL:JVLBE:era 3314 9-19-59

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Tuesday, September 22, 1959

The Tylers, Pleasants, Schwartzes and myself left at breakfast time by train for Munich. The trip was somewhat unexpected, but as I wanted to see Eddie Page and his staff before he turns over to Kennie Scott in early October, and since I would also make my peace with the New York Philharmonic sponsors by attending their concert tonight, I was provided with adequate provocation for the long journey.

We broke our run at Bamberg. I had never before visited it. We only had time to see the Cathedral and its magnificent Treasury and glimpse some of the rooms in the Residenz before we were off again. The city is enchanting. I was ashamed of our necessarily cursory treatment of it.

We rolled into Munich, black-tied, and went directly to the concert. Leonard Bernstein conducted, the orchestra played with its usual skill, the hall was jammed, and the encores numerous, yet the next morning the critics panned the performance. Bernstein, an attractive man of about 40, is of Jewish-Russian extraction. Lissome on the platform, he operated gracefully like one possessed. Bathed in sweat, he gyrated and gesticulated.

Afterwards, the Pages gave a reception at the Amerikahaus, and I received with them. Back at the hotel, the Waltenspiel restaurant was too alluring, so we had scrambled eggs with shrimp tails and drank Dhroner with gusto.

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Wednesday, September 23, 1959

I tried to sleep under a pouf at the Vierjahreszeiten, with little success. Alternately too hot or too cold, sighing for dear remembered sheets and blankets, I discarded all bedclothes, wrapped my feet in a dressing gown, donned a sweater and snatched a few uneasy hours of sleep. Up at 7:30, attended Eddie's staff meeting, talked pompously, took a walk and enjoyably lunched with Charlie Thayer on creamed lobster and a quenelle of pike. Charlie, [redacted] invited by Khrushchev to shoot bear and stag and catch trout in the Soviet Union [redacted] has accepted.

At three o'clock, I was at Nymphenburg, where I had a talk with Prince Constantine about politics. Then with enchanting Princess Hella, I made my favorite tour, a visit to the Pavilions. The Constantines have a small house, behind his father's beautiful one on the hemicycle, and her taste is transforming it from the banal to the unusual. She is sculpturing in a novel form of ceramics at the nearby porcelain works. Her product is imaginative and she hopes in time to exhibit.

Through benefit of the family's residual rights, we were allowed to enter the park in a car, and once again I saw the Amalienburg and Badenburg pavilions. On the whole, this castle complex appeals more to me than any great establishment I've ever

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seen. I covet the picture of the white fox with a partridge at Badenburg and the dog kennels at Amalienburg.

At 5:30 (having lost Virginia Pleasants who [redacted] returned to Bonn to prepare for concerts), our group reported in at the Pages' whence we went to the Oktoberfest. The people of Munich celebrate, as an excuse for pleasure, something most of the year. In this instance they have carried matters rather far, and anticipate October by a beer festival in September.

Such a gathering almost befuddles the onlooker. We huddled over a wooden trestle table in a tent containing more than 10,000 people. There are about fifteen such tables supplied by major brewers. The drink is beer, and it is served only in litre flagons. The middle of each tent is dominated by a platform from which a band broadcasts without ceasing. It is nothing for a customer to knock back ten steins of beer in an evening. There is much caressing between the sexes, and dancing on table tops. Singing inclines to be incessant. Movement down aisles, and to and from tables, is increased by kidney strains. It is a most extraordinary spectacle. Chickens are served whole, broiled on spits. As several hundred thousand are consumed nightly, the resources of the neighborhood do not suffice, and it is said that Hungarian poulterers exist to fill the gap. Streets between tents afford side-shows, ferris wheel attractions, fruit and toy booths.

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The crowds were well-behaved. Competent and numerous stretcher-bearers were present to carry off the inebriated. Everyone seemed good-natured and relaxed, but there was much of a muchness about the sentimental gayety.

After three hours of participation and observation, we fell back on the hotel for a light snack.

Thursday, September 24, 1959

We reached Freilassing about ten this morning, where Rebecca Wel[illegible]gton met us and took us on to her tastefully decorated house. We did a strenuous sight-seeing tour. Of all the fine things we saw, I preferred the interior of St. Peter's. We lunched in the country at a restaurant called the Castello in Mondsee. It is one of the most attractive places one could picture. Dined with Rebecca, a feast of fun, boarded the train and injudiciously stayed up until 3 a.m.

Friday, September 25, 1959

We arrived at Mehlem this morning in the usual good weather.

Representative Albert Thomas of Texas came to see me. He has visited Europe many times and seems well informed. The Embassy during my absence had considerable trouble with one of his colleagues, Mr. Mendel Rivers. I have also known him for a

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this morning. After two hours of sitting, he went off for lunch and we had another 2 1/2 hours in the afternoon. He paints with great facility and is an engaging conversationalist.

His family, he told me, was originally a Huguenot one, established near Avignon in France. Two of his ancestors were offered military positions by Frederick The Great and removed to Prussia where they became Generals. Frederick gave them land in Germany and their descendants have been established here ever since.

He was assigned to painting combat troops during the war. His wife Jacky is an attractive woman. I met her first in New York when she was 21 years old, about 1931. She was a magazine illustrator and had a great success with portraits at that time when she painted, amongst others, Clare Luce and Lilian Gish.

I hope this portrait turns out successfully, for I have long owed a picture to Charlotte Court House. He does all his portraits with a life-size head and, with the canvas in its present unfilled condition, my head looks gigantic.

Last night I had dinner at the Schwartzes'. The Tylers were there, and we kept the ball rolling until after midnight.

It was another perfect day, and the people next door were swimming.

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Monday, September 28, 1959

Usual wonderful weather.

James Marjoribanks came to see me this morning to thank me for the deer. After some difficulty, the second was lured into a pen this morning and has now been delivered to his place.

I had a letter from Bill Burden this morning offering to purchase the 2007 bottles of wine I [redacted] set aside to offer him. They are now being packed, and I will send them to Brussels next month.

Felix von Eckardt lunched with Bill Tyler and myself at the house. He is in favor of FedRep entering into diplomatic relations with the Polish Government. He says there is considerable opposition to it on the part of those who would prefer to postpone such a decision until after the elections in 1961. According to him, most of the Chancellor's moves in foreign and domestic politics are now centered upon the 1961 campaign, when he will be in his 86th year. What a man!

I find that today we have 368 American and 845 local employees of the Department of State and other agencies of the Government assigned to Bonn, and 455 American and 1865 local employees at the constituent consular posts and Berlin.

Max Klein called on me today, preceded by a batch of letters from his brother Julius.

I resumed my sittings tonight with Reppert-Bismarck.

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Tuesday, September 29, 1959

President Luebke reversed previous custom by having a reception for the Diplomatic Corps this morning at the Redoute. Ordinarily this function is held in January. The dress was uniform or tail-coat with white tie and decorations. It was quite a gaudy and cheerful assemblage, with sunshine streaming into the beautiful reception room. The President made a speech and the Papal Nuncio responded on behalf of the Corps. Then Luebke, Adenauer and Brentano made the rounds, stopping for a few moments to talk to each diplomat.

The Chancellor told me he would like to see me this week. I [redacted] sent him this morning a message from President Eisenhower about the Khrushchev talks. He had already read it, but in front of Kit Steel and the Turkish Ambassador, between whom I was standing, he evidently did not wish to comment upon it. The message was as follows: (see pages 215-217).

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215

TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the United States of America

INCOMING AMERICAN EMBASSY BONN GERMANY

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Control: 1213

Recd: 29 SEPT 1959
3:32 A.M.

FROM: DEPARTMENT

NUMBER: 694, SEPT 28, 7 P.M.

NIACT

P R E S I D E N T I A L H A N D L I N G

FOLLOWING ITS TEXT OF MESSAGE FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY FROM THE PRESIDENT TO CHANCELLOR ADENAUER. ADVISE DATE TIME DELIVERY.

"SEPTEMBER 28, 1959

DEAR MR. CHANCELLOR:

I KNOW HOW INTERESTED YOU ARE IN THE RESULTS OF MY MEETINGS WITH MR. KHRUSHCHEV. I EXPECT VERY SHORTLY TO SEND YOU A SUMMARY OF ALL THAT OCCURRED AND FOLLOW THAT UP WITH MY MORE CONSIDERED PERSONAL IMPRESSIONS OF THE MAN AND WHAT THE VISIT SO FAR MAY HAVE ACCOMPLISHED.

MEANWHILE, HOWEVER, I WANT TO SEND YOU IMMEDIATE WORD CONCERNING MY DISCUSSIONS WITH KHRUSHCHEV REGARDING WEST BERLIN. I DO SO PARTICULARLY BECAUSE SOME CONFUSION SEEMS TO HAVE ARISEN OUT OF ONE QUESTION POSED IN MY PRESS CONFERENCE THIS MORNING.

AT THE OUTSET LET ME SAY THAT I MADE THE SITUATION OF BERLIN AND THE REMOVAL BY THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT OF ANY APPEARANCE OF A THREAT OR TIME LIMIT TO THE SETTLEMENT OF THIS PROBLEM THE TOUCHSTONE OF MY TALKS WITH THE CHAIRMAN. INDEED, THE FACT THAT WE

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WASHINGTON

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FORM FS-501
8-21-59

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DID NOT COVER THE LIST OF ITEMS WHICH WE HAD INFORMALLY AGREED WE WOULD TRY TO COVER AT CAMP DAVID WAS DUE TO THE PROLONGATION OF OUR DISCUSSIONS ON THE SUBJECT OF BERLIN AND MY INSISTENCE THAT ANY HINT OF DURESS MUST BE SPECIFICALLY REMOVED BEFORE I WAS PREPARED TO TALK ABOUT ANYTHING ELSE.

MR. KHRUSHCHEV FINALLY ACCEPTED THE FACT OF OUR DETERMINATION TO INSURE THE SECURITY AND FREEDOM OF THE PEOPLE OF WEST BERLIN. THIS I TOLD HIM WAS A RESPONSIBILITY AND AN OBLIGATION WHICH WE HAD ACCEPTED AND FROM WHICH WE WOULD NOT BE DRIVEN. I TOLD HIM THAT WE WERE PREPARED TO RESUME NEGOTIATIONS ON THE BERLIN QUESTION SUBJECT, OF COURSE, TO AGREEMENT BY THE OTHERS DIRECTLY CONCERNED --THE BRITISH, THE FRENCH, AND YOURSELF. I TOLD HIM THAT WE WOULD NEGOTIATE IN GOOD FAITH FOR A SOLUTION WHICH WOULD ASSURE THE FREEDOM AND SECURITY OF WEST BERLINERS. I SAID THAT WE HAD NO INTENTION OF PROLONGING THOSE NEGOTIATIONS INDEFINITELY BUT THAT WE WOULD NOT ENTER UPON THEM IF THERE WAS TO BE ANY TIME LIMIT FIXED FOR THEIR CONCLUSION. HE AGREED TO THIS AND I SO STATED PUBLICLY THIS MORNING. MR. KHRUSHCHEV ALSO ASSURED ME THAT HE WOULD PUBLICLY CONFIRM THIS UNDERSTANDING, AND I AM MOMENTARILY AWAITING WORD THAT HE HAS DONE SO.

THE PROBLEM OF A DIVIDED BERLIN, AS YOU AND I HAVE AGREED, IS LIKE THE PROBLEM OF A DIVIDED GERMANY, ABNORMAL AND UNJUST.

THE LOGICAL SOLUTION IS THE REUNIFICATION OF GERMANY AND THIS REMAINS OUR OBJECTIVE. BUT THE ATTAINMENT OF THAT OBJECTIVE MAY, AND IT SEEMS PROBABLY WILL, BE POSTPONED FOR A CONSIDERABLE TIME AND I FEEL THAT WE MUST SEEK A FIRM ARRANGEMENT UNDER WHICH THE PEOPLE OF WEST BERLIN ARE SECURE IN THEIR FREEDOM AND FROM ANY HARASSMENT AGAINST THEMSELVES, THEIR ECONOMY AND THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, AND ARE NOT INTERFERED WITH IN THEIR MOVEMENT TO AND FROM THE CITY AND THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC. SUCH AN ARRANGEMENT OR SOLUTION WE WILL DO OUR BEST TO FIND, ONE THAT IS

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FAIR TO ALL, SO FAR AS THIS MAY BE ACHIEVED WITHIN A DIVIDED GERMANY. MEANWHILE, I KNOW I DON'T HAVE TO TELLYOU AFTER OUR TALKS IN BONN LAST MONTH THAT THE UNITED STATES IS RESOLVED TOGETHER WITH ITS ALLIESTO SAFEGUARD THE FREEDOM AND SECURITY OF THE PEOPLE OF WEST BERLIN, SO LONG AS THIS MAY BE NECESSARY.

WITH WARM REGARD, FROM YOUR FRIEND,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER".

OBSERVE PRESIDENTIAL HANDLING

HERTER

MR. JUNIOR NOTIFIED 29 SEPTEMBER/6:45 A.M.

29 SEPT CE:GE

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Ambassador Smirnow and I congratulated each other on the performance of our respective heads of state. At such meetings I seem the invariable confidante of African chiefs of mission, and I found myself extolling the virtues of General de Gaulle's proposals for Algeria. I was surprised at the moderate tone of my colleagues' remarks on this subject. With the exception of one of them who believed the points in his program should now be negotiated, they were all in accord on the desirability of an early "Cease Fire".

Von Brentano was [redacted] pleased about two things: (1) The communique on the Eisenhower-Khrushchev meetings and (2) the magnificent prospects for wine production in Germany. The latter is a topic dear to the German heart. Indeed, climatically, the grape growing season this year has been almost perfect.

I [redacted] asked General Gehlen and Henry Pleasants for lunch. After talking about intelligence matters, we got wound up in metaphysical observations on the after-life and the intelligent beings who might inhabit other stars. The last was my contribution, and the more I think of it the more I am intrigued by the possibility of strange-bodied or disembodied souls existing somewhere beyond our known space.

Howard Railey [redacted] came up from Paris today and stopped in to see me this afternoon.

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I had another session with Reppert-Bismarck this evening. He is progressing rapidly in his work, in the sense he has now attacked a third canvas. It is quite extraordinary how quickly he produces what at least is a resemblance. It is fun sitting for him, especially since I may at last be able to comply with my promise to Herbert Chermside to supply a portrait for Charlotte Courthouse.

Wednesday, September 30, 1959

I talked to Monnet on the telephone this morning. He is coming here on Sunday so I shall miss him. Instead, I will try to stop in Paris on my way back from vacation.

Francois Seydoux called on me to ask whether there was anything known to me I could impart to him regarding the Khrushchev conversations which had not appeared in the press.

Representative Leon Gavin, Republican from Pennsylvania and a member of the Armed Services Committee, came to see me. He roared out a stump speech on how "we must not let down our military guard". This led him into a dissertation on the recalcitrance of de Gaulle and how heedless our Allies had become of our generosity and the protection we were affording them.

I lunched with Spencer Phenix.

Morris Helitzer visited me to talk about the Washington conversations, as did Pat Shaw, the Australian Ambassador.

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Meanwhile, I had Saw Senator Javits, whom I like very much. He thinks if Rockefeller were nominated by the Republicans he could be elected President. He says Rocky has the same magnetism with crowds as President Eisenhower.

The Chancellor asked me to come and see him, so I did at 5:15 p.m. He told me he wanted to talk to me as his friend Mr. Bruce and not as Ambassador. Whenever he uses such a phrase, I know he is going to express fears about U.S. Government policy and some individuals connected with it. I know this is a way for him to let off steam, and I am careful about what I report concerning such conversations since he requests me to regard them as private.

He observed that from his study of the communique, press comments and his letter from the President, he thought a new manner in diplomacy had emerged in the United States. Were Dulles alive, he observed, Khrushchev would never have been invited. The German Ambassador to Moscow Kroll had reported a great rise in Khrushchev's prestige at home and in uncommitted countries because of his American tour. (I have read a good many of Kroll's reports and have little confidence in his judgment, although in this respect it is probably correct.)

The Chancellor then asked me an extraordinary question: "Are Mr. Herter's eyes not too kind?" When I explored this query, I found what he had in mind was the fear of Herter being too gentlemanly

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to engage Khrushchev or Gromyko in rough and tumble debate. I told him that in my opinion Herter was fully capable of taking care of himself under all circumstances. He had a long political career in Massachusetts where toughness in speech and action is requisite to success. Moreover, I thought his rebukes to Gromyko at Geneva were sharper and more effective than any I [redacted] heard from other Foreign Ministers.

The Chancellor then got onto the subject of the Soviets wanting financing, instruction and technical assistance for building chemical plants. He [redacted] understood the Dupont Company in the U. S. was considering accepting some working arrangement with them. I told him I was not specifically informed but hoped this was not true since, especially at this time, I would think it [redacted] inadvisable. It is evident that the Russian economy has become widely self-sufficient, but to change at this juncture our attitude toward trade relations with them would seem to me ill timed and in some respects dangerous. He said he was in agreement and had no intention of permitting German firms to participate. Industrialists, he thought, were as a class lacking in political acumen.

He fixed me with a genial eye and said he had committed an indiscretion while the President was here by telling Eisenhower he hoped he would refuse to accept my resignation as Ambassador and

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that I would remain here indefinitely. The President seems to have answered this was beyond his control - he would like nothing better, but it was up to the Chancellor and not himself to persuade me. I got out of that one by saying that, happy as I had been in Germany, I simply must go home and next month seemed the logical time. He wagged his head and said we would talk about it further later.

I lunched the other day with Henry Pleasants upstairs in the Embassy restaurant. Community Services has spent about $6,000. remodelling it with the hope of cutting down its constant deficit. In that connection, Harry Schwartz, as Chairman of the Executive Committee of Community Services, has pointed out to me the large losses at the commissary. They are now running at a loss in excess of $25,000 a year and there is practically no cash left to finance our various necessary operations. Prices at the commissary are fixed by our suppliers, the U. S. Army, and are identical with those prevailing at army posts. However, they do not have to pay any civilian employees, whereas we do. Perhaps we shall be forced to ask the Army for permission to raise prices, which would precipitate bitter criticism here, especially amongst our military personnel. We had to use up much of the accumulated surplus to build an addition to the school.

I got home about 7:30 p. m. and was painted by Reppert-Bismarck

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for about an hour. He was interesting regarding his stay on the Russian front in the early stages of the war. He was so badly wounded he could not return to active service for a couple of years. At one time his division was 28 kilometers from Moscow but was unable to advance further chiefly because of bad weather and the lack of equipment suitable under the climatic conditions prevailing. It was more or less the same story told me by our chauffeur Fritz. The German machine guns, carbines and even artillery simply would not operate properly in the intense cold, whereas the less delicate Soviet weapons continued to function. He said often they had to build fires under the equipment in the morning in order to get it rolling, and none of the men had more than one blanket, so frost bites and freezing were frequent.

Bismarck [redacted] spent a good deal of time as a young man in New York where one of his great friends was Jimmie Walker. Jimmie was [redacted] fond of artists and [redacted] famously neglectful of his official duties since he stayed up most of the night and only drifted in to his office for a few hours during the day. Once when accused in front of Bismarck of being slack in carrying out his mayoralty, he said, "What difference does it make if I am seldom in my office? It is not my behind but my head whose presence is important."

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